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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915.

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BANK WILL NOT FIGHT DELAY IN INJUNCTION CASE

Willing the Treasury Officials
Should Have Ample Time
to Prepare Defense.

McCOY TO HOLD HEARING

Reassignment of Motions in
Supreme Court Pleasing
to Riggs Attorneys.

NO OTHER BANKS INVOLVED

Former Senator Bailey Says Riggs
Institution Stands Alone
in Fight.

Treasury Department officials last night announced their inability to prepare to meet the charges of the Riggs National Bank in the District Supreme Court this morning. Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel of the Department of Justice in charge of the injunction proceedings on behalf of the Treasury Department, stated that an application would be made to postpone the hearing. He probably will ask for a week to ten days' delay. The Riggs Bank will not protest against the postponement. Treasury officials, professing their desire to proceed with the case at the earliest practicable moment, explained that, during the existence of the temporary injunction, the Riggs National Bank, "in exempt from the supervisory power and authority of the comptroller."

McCoY to Hear Case.

A reassignment of motions in the District Supreme Court was made yesterday by which the hearing on the restraining order will be held by Justice McCoY, who issued it, and not by Justice Suddens, President Wilson's most recent appointee, as was originally planned. This information was by no means displeasing to the attorneys for the Riggs Bank.

Late last evening former Senator Bailey, counsel for the bank, issued a statement entering a formal protest against what he characterized as "the very obvious attempt which is being made to give a political significance to the case of the Riggs National Bank against the Comptroller of the Currency and other Treasury officials." He said that in certain parts of the country the bank was represented as merely the active agent of other banks in a war upon the comptroller's office, and that "it was sought to obscure the legal questions by an appeal to political prejudices."

Says Bank Stands Alone.

Mr. Bailey denies these intimations and declares that the suit is that of the Riggs Bank solely and was brought because "under the circumstances the bank was compelled either to submit to a deprivation of its property and its rights or apply to the courts for protection."

This statement asserts that every national bank in the country is deeply interested in the case because it involves questions which confront them almost every day and which, up to this time, have never been passed upon by any court. The decision in this case, says Mr. Bailey, "will determine how far the banks of this country are subject to the arbitrary power of the Comptroller of the Currency, and also how far the Comptroller of the Currency is subject to the limitations of the law."

Officials of the Treasury Department hold that the talk of abolishing the office of comptroller results simply from a desire to get rid of Mr. Williams, not only as a Comptroller but as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, upon which he sits by virtue of his citizenship.

One of the prominent officials of the Treasury, after a conference with the Comptroller yesterday afternoon, stated that the department was prepared to submit unimpeachable evidence to sustain every charge of irregularities and unlawful practices made by the Comptroller, and that when the suit was filed upon its merits there would be a revelation that will settle the country. This same official said that a study of the correspondence as published by the bank people themselves showed that proceedings were contemplated, either civil or criminal.

Says Sympathy Was Sought.

"If all that is true," he was asked, "then why did the Riggs Bank seek to give such wide publicity to the matter?" "Oh, that suit against the Comptroller was intended to gain public sympathy," was the reply. "The bank knew the matter would come to light and took this means to forestall the Comptroller and win the public over."

A development of interest yesterday was the alleged fact that the trust companies throughout the country have become alarmed at the attitude of the Comptroller as disclosed through the petition of the Riggs Bank. The Treasury has been making unusual efforts to persuade the trust companies to enter the Federal reserve system. It was said yesterday that this suit and the alleged facts set forth in the papers have effectively stopped all negotiations with these big trust companies.

FRENCH PRESS ENEMY IN NEWEST VICTORY

Spur of Ridge, Scene of German
Stands, Taken—Lines of Allies
Straightened.

London, April 15.—A fresh French victory, paralleling that in the Woerwe and completing the drive made near Arras a month ago, is reported tonight in the official statement from Paris. The entire spur of the ridge southeast of Notre Dame De Lorette, and the slopes as far as the woods of Alain St. Nazaire, were seized, straightening out the line of the French trenches, and putting new pressure on the Germans.

In the Woerwe the French apparently have revived their offensive, and at several points claim to have added materially to the ground previously gained, which would bring them a step nearer their main objective—the removal of the German wedge which bends their line back to St. Mihiel.

DIVER PICTURES F-4

Superstructure Crushed and Held
Filled with Water.

Honolulu, April 15.—Chief Gunner's Mate George D. Stillson, the second diver to make the descent to the wrecked F-4, today reported that the superstructure of the wrecked vessel is caved in and full hilt with water.

Stillson, who made a partial survey of the hull, reported that aside from the damage to the superstructure he was unable to find any holes and that the top plates were not crushed in. One of the lines used by the divers in their earlier attempts to locate the vessel had fouled in the superstructure. Work was begun today to free the fouled line and to make others fast.

'DRY' PARTY WILL OPPOSE WILSON

Declare War on Advocates of
States' Rights Policy in
Liquor Traffic.

LEADERS FIRE FIRST GUN

Anti-Saloon League Will Not Fight
Borah, Benton, Cummins,
and Weeks.

The first gun in the fight the Prohibitionists are to wage to control the selection of Presidential candidates in the next national campaign was fired last night when the national officers of the Anti-Saloon League issued a statement indicating that they will oppose President Wilson.

The Anti-Saloon League statement indicated that the guns of the Prohibitionists will not be directed against the candidates of Senator Borah, Senator Burton, Senator Cummins, and Senator Weeks, all of whom are mentioned as Republican Presidential nominees, while Senator Root's candidacy will be opposed.

The statement was issued by Dr. P. A. Neff, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Edwin C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the league, who has charge of the national headquarters here.

Names Not Mentioned.

The statement does not refer to candidates by name. It announces that "the united prohibition forces of the country will oppose the candidacy of any man who voted against the Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor shipment law, or voted against the resolution to submit the national prohibition amendment to the States, or who advocates only the States' rights policy of dealing with the liquor traffic."

It is the latter commitment which eliminates President Wilson, who expressed himself in a letter to Rev. Thomas B. Shannon, of Newark, N. J., in the last Presidential campaign, as against the injection of the liquor issue into national politics and declared his advocacy of the settlement of the issue by the smallest feasible local option units.

Senators Borah, Burton, and Cummins voted for the Webb bill when that measure was passed by Congress in 1912. Senator Weeks, who was then a member of the House, also voted for the measure. Senator Root voted against the Webb bill and by doing so earned the opposition of the Prohibition forces.

Here is the statement of the anti-saloon league officially: "Just at this time, when the party leaders are looking for available candidates for the Presidency for next year, it will be well if they will carefully consider one of two things.

"The united prohibition forces of the country will oppose the candidacy of any man who voted against the Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor shipment law, or voted against the resolution to submit the national prohibition amendment to the States, or who advocates only the States' rights policy of dealing with the liquor traffic.

"A national evil can only be cured by a national remedy. The most sacred right of the States is the right to change the organic law of the nation when they choose. Besides, the plan of human redemption is not confined to State lines. The people are thoroughly in earnest on this question, and have become impatient with trifling public officials, high and low."

CATHOLICS HEAP FAME'S LAURELS ON UNIVERSITY

Graduates Who Have Won
Renown Take Part in
25th Anniversary.

CARDINALS ARE PRESENT

Celebration Brings Together
Distinguished Gathering
of Churchmen.

SING ALMA MATER'S PRAISE

Two Hundred Alumni Review Rise to
Greatness of Washington
Institution.

In the presence of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church and before what was probably the most distinguished gathering of Catholic churchmen and laymen in the history of the country, the Catholic University of America celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation yesterday, and, for the first time, conferred honorary degrees of laws and letters.

The university's jubilee was officially inaugurated with a solemn pontifical mass in St. Patrick's church at 10 o'clock. Celebrant of the mass was his eminence, Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York. The sermon was preached by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

Among others present at the mass were Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, thirty-one monsignors, eight heads of religious orders, sixty representatives of colleges and universities, over 300 clergy and hundreds of distinguished Catholic laymen and women from all parts of the United States.

Officers of the Mass.

Officers of the mass were Cardinal Farley, celebrant; deacons of honor, Very Rev. Thomas Flinn, Rockford, Ill.; Rev. Joseph F. Smith, New York; deacon of the mass, Rev. M. J. Crane, Philadelphia; subdeacon of the mass, Rev. Thomas J. O'Brien, Whitehouse, N. Y.

Following the services in St. Patrick's, the officials, clergy and visitors were served with luncheon in the New Willard Hotel, and at 2:30 o'clock assembled in the New National Theater for the conferring of honorary degrees.

Services in the theater were opened at 2 o'clock with an overture by the orchestra, followed by the invocation, pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons, chancellor of the university. The cardinal was introduced by Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of Catholic University.

Cardinal O'Connell delivered the first address, his subject being "The Office and the Responsibility of the University in American Life." "Our Debt to Medieval Universities," was the subject of G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Reads Letter from Pope.

Very Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind., delivered an eloquent address on "The Mission of the University."

Following President Cavanaugh, Rector Shahan read a blessing and letter from the Pope. The Pope said: "This joy of yours is not so peculiar to you but that we also may in some wise share it. For we love, may we dearly cherish, the American people, for what they are with the vigor of youth and second to none in efficiency of action and thought."

The Pope thanked the Knights of Columbus and others for their "splendid contributions to the funds of the university, who have carried into effect their wisely conceived design of extending to young men less favored by fortune the advantages of a solid, and at the same time a Christian education."

Degrees of laws were conferred by Cardinal Gibbons upon the following: Nicholas Charles Burke, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Joseph Bonaparte, Baltimore, Md.; Lawrence Francis Flick, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ernest Laplace, Philadelphia, Pa.; Garrett William McEnery, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas Maurice Mulry, New York, N. Y.; John Benjamin Murphy, Chicago, Ill.; Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hannis Taylor, Washington, D. C.

The doctorate in letters was received by Charles George Herbermann, New York, N. Y.; Frederic Courtland Penfield, New York, N. Y.; James Joseph Walsh, New York, N. Y.

The address of acceptance for the recipients was delivered by Walter George Smith.

Cardinal Farley pronounced the benediction.

Alumni Association Dines.

Two hundred alumni gathered in the New Willard Hotel last night to review the quarter century's history of Catholic University of America. Recipients of the first diplomas issued by the college proudly related the ups and downs of the school, elaborating upon the final rise of the college, until, as they explained, the university had achieved its present status.

The hearts of all present turned to

Bulgars Prepare to Open War on Both Serbia and Greece

Athens, April 15.—According to semi-official information from Sofia, Bulgaria is preparing to open hostilities with both Serbia and Greece. Fresh bands of comitadjis have been organized, it is asserted, to operate according to the plans of the Austro-German staffs. These bands include both Turkish and Bulgarian officers. They intend to cross the frontier at two points, one going to Okrida to co-operate with Albanians, the other to Strumitza to cut communication between Bulgaria and Greece.

WOMEN ASSAIL RULE 45 TRENCH

Campaign for Repeal Carried
Into School Board Meet-
ing Today.

BOTH SIDES TO APPEAR

Club Members and Civic Workers to
Argue in Behalf of Married
Teachers.

Urgent demand for the immediate repeal of rule of the Board of Education, which automatically dismisses from the public schools women teachers who marry, will be made by prominent women leaders of the city this afternoon at a meeting of the board at 2:30 o'clock in the Franklin School.

A committee of ten prominent club women and civic workers appointed at the recent mass meeting will present arguments why repeal should be effected at once.

The delegation will be headed by Mrs. Ellis Logan, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs and presiding officer at the recent mass meeting. Miss Frances Graham French, chairman of the resolutions committee, will present resolutions urging the rescinding of the rule. Another member of her committee will lay before the board a brief setting forth arguments in favor of repeal. Copies of this brief have been sent to the members of the board.

Legal Aspects to Be Presented.

The resolutions committee is composed of Miss French, Dr. Elinora C. Folkmar, Miss Mary Brennan, and Miss Ellen Marshall Rugg.

Charles E. Vrooman, chief clerk of the solicitor's office of the Department of Justice, and an ardent supporter of the movement, will set forth the legal aspect of the question and attempt to prove that the rule not only is against public policy, but is unconstitutional.

Mrs. George T. Smallwood, founder of Washington Seminary and teacher for thirty years following her marriage, will discuss repeal of the regulation from the standpoint of the married woman teacher.

Other members of the women's committee who will attend the board meeting are Miss Mary O'Toole, Mrs. Albert N. Wood, Mrs. G. A. Mosshart, and Mrs. Carrie E. Kent.

Henry P. Blair, president of the board, will place the matter before the body for consideration, reading the brief sent to the individual members.

Arguments advanced in favor of repeal of the rule are:

1. It penalizes marriage.
2. It discriminates against sex.
3. It discriminates against social status.
4. It implies that a woman teacher is less efficient after marriage.
5. Dismissal of teachers should be based solely upon inefficiency, and not upon sex or social status.

Arguments Against Repeal.

Arguments advanced in support of the rule are:

1. A woman teacher after marriage decreases in efficiency.
2. Retention of married women teachers would prevent many needy normal school graduates from obtaining positions.
3. Repeal of the rule would tend to increase race suicide.
4. The married woman teacher would neglect her home and husband.

The women leaders of the movement contend they can refute all these points advanced in favor of the regulation.

Continued on Page Two.

FRESH MEXICAN REVOLT HINTED

Huerta's Ally Wants Ship-
ment Seized by U. S. at
Vera Cruz.

CARRANZA CLAIMS THEM

His Agency Says They Were Going to
Mexican Government, and He
Is Head of That.

Efforts of individuals identified with the Huerta-Diaz groups of Mexican exiles in this country to obtain a large quantity of arms and ammunition held by the United States government have led many persons here to believe that the launching of a new revolution—movement in Mexico may soon be looked for.

It became known yesterday that Jose Ratner, brother of Abraham Ratner, who was Huerta's traveling companion from Spain to New York, has put in a claim at the State Department to recover a large shipment of arms and ammunition taken over by the United States government a year ago, in connection with the operations at Vera Cruz.

U. S. Seized Them.

The arms were shipped to Mexico, consigned to the Huerta government, last year by Abraham Ratner, who, with his brother, has offices in New York. They fell into the hands of the United States government, and are now stored in War Department arsenals. The shipment consisted of 1,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 10,000 rifles, and 25 machine guns.

Jose Ratner now claims that title to the shipment never passed from him to the Huerta government, and that the cargo should be returned to him. The constitutional agency, learning of Ratner's claim, promptly put in a claim for the munitions, asserting that title did pass to the Mexican government, and that, therefore, the shipment should be turned over to the Carranza authorities as the legitimate successors of Huerta's government.

Huerta's Visit Significant.

The State Department has not yet acted on either claim. It is certain that the shipment will not be turned over to the Carranza authorities under the present conditions, as to grant their request would imply a recognition of their claim that they are the government of Mexico. Neither does the administration want to give the arms and munitions to Ratner, as it does not wish to be the means of furnishing the war material for a new military movement in Mexico. It is not likely that there will be any decision in the immediate future.

The matter is regarded as most interesting, however, because of its possible significance in connection with the visit of Huerta to the United States and the aspirations of the many exiled Mexicans who have been trying to work out some scheme for obtaining a hand in the situation in their native country.

Will Inspect Flying in Aeroplane.

The War Department will employ an aeroplane to find out which of the Mexican belligerents opposite Brownsville, Tex., is responsible for the firing of shots into the town, or whether it is being done by irresponsible guerrillas. The department ordered the aeroplane from San Diego to Brownsville. Lieut. T. D. Milling and Lieut. Byron Jones will be in charge. They will have eight enlisted men as helpers.

The Carranza agency last night gave

Continued on Page Two.

HOLLAND IN RAGE AS GERMAN 'SUB' SINKS STEAMSHIP

Katwijk, Owned by Dutch
Government, Attacked
Without Warning.

11 ENGLISH LIVES LOST

Part of Crew Drowned When
Torpedo Hits Ptar-
migan.

NETHERLANDS WILL PROTEST

Country Stirred by Activity of the
Kaiser's Navy Against Ships
Under Neutral Flags.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, April 15.—Tremendous excitement has been aroused in Holland, according to dispatches received here tonight, by the destruction of the Dutch government steamer Katwijk by a German submarine. The Katwijk was torpedoed and sent down while riding at anchor off Noordhinder Lightship, off the coast of Holland. She was a vessel of 2,046 tons, registered in Rotterdam and bound for that port from Baltimore with an American cargo of corn and cotton. She had been chartered by the government of the Netherlands and her cargo was government owned.

The sinking of the Katwijk, coming as it did on the heels of the seizure of four Dutch trawlers, the St. Nicholas, Lentwee, Ryndland and another, as yet unidentified, by a German torpedo boat, which took them to Cuxhaven, has aroused the Dutch government to take hasty steps to demand immediate and complete reparation.

Crew Saved by Lightship.

The Katwijk sailed from Baltimore on March 27. She had been chartered from her owners, Erhardt-Dekkers, of Rotterdam, for this purpose by the Queen's government. She almost reached her home port, and was anchored about seven miles off Noordhinder Lightship when struck by the torpedo. Her crew of twenty-three were rescued by the lightship. A German submarine has been hovering in the vicinity of Noordhinder for several days, other vessels having been attacked near the scene of the Katwijk's destruction.

Friendship Renewed.

A dispatch from Rotterdam tonight notes the Telegram of that city as saying:

"The fact is plain that a Dutch ship, chartered by the Dutch government, was sunk within sight of the Dutch coast by a submarine of a state professing friendly relations with Holland. How many similar proofs of friendship shall we receive before we declare that we prefer open enmity?"

This is not the first attack on Dutch vessels by German submarines. The capture of several steamers, which were taken into Zebrugg, was explained by the Berlin government as a military measure, as they were found to be carrying supplies to the Belgian army. Holland accepted this explanation.

An Exchange dispatch from Rotterdam says that the sinking of the Katwijk has caused the deepest resentment throughout Holland. Even German sympathizers have expressed disgust at the actions of German submarines in disregarding neutral flags. It is generally admitted, the dispatch continues, that the government will demand full redress for the loss of the Katwijk.

British Sailors Lost.

When torpedoed the steamer was flying the Dutch flag at her masthead. The torpedo tore a huge hole in the starboard side of the vessel. The missile set the ship afire. The crew tried desperately to save the vessel. A second torpedo put an end to their efforts. The crew took to the boats, and then for the first time observed the periscope of a submarine in the distance. No warning had been given them before the attack on the steamer.

The Katwijk was built in 1902. She was 231 feet long and had sailed the trans-Atlantic trade routes since her launching.

Earlier in the day reports reached London of the sinking of the British steamer Parnmigan by a German submarine in the same vicinity as the attack on the Katwijk. The Parnmigan was torpedoed apparently by the same submarine, a short distance west of Noordhinder Lightship and sank within a few minutes, taking eleven of her crew of twenty-two down with her. Eleven were rescued by the lightship.

Britain Will Apologize.

A dispatch from Christiansburg states that 200 mines have been washed ashore on the Norwegian coast and destroyed. Parliamentary papers made public tonight include the notes exchanged between the British Minister to London and Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, respecting the sinking of the German cruiser Deveden in Chilean territorial waters by British warships.

Sir Edward Grey states the British government is prepared to offer a full apology.

Receiver for Steel Company.

Trenton, N. J., April 15.—Dr. Charles Holcomb, of this city, was appointed receiver for the New Jersey Steel Company of Railway, by the Court of Chancery today, on application of the American Finance and Securities Company, with claims of \$450,000. The securities company is also in the hands of a receiver.

Insurance Firm Gets Receiver.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.—Bernard R. Kerby was today appointed receiver for the Anchor Life Insurance Company, which has outstanding policies aggregating \$4,000,000. The liquidation of the company greatly exceeds the assets and includes \$20,000 in death claims.

KAISER TRIES TO CALL OFF BELGIAN FORCES

Wants to Know If Evacuation of Oc-
cupied Territory Would Bring
About Neutrality.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Amsterdam, April 15.—The Rome correspondent of Tyd telegraphs that negotiations of a semi-official nature have taken place between the Belgian legation and the German embassy.

Germany, he says, asked whether in case the Germans should evacuate Belgium, the latter country would remain neutral during the rest of the war.

The answer of the Belgians is not known.

JUST LOOK AT MOTHER EARTH!

She Weighs Several Million Millions
Tons, Says Scientist.

The weight of the earth is about six thousand six hundred million, million million tons.

The atmosphere about the earth's surface constitutes one-millionth of the earth's weight.

The amount of pressure at the center of the earth is calculated at 45,000,000 pounds to the square inch.

Temperature increases one degree Fahrenheit in depth from the surface toward the center.

The kinetic energy of rotation of the earth is one hundred and fifty-seven thousand million million foot-pounds, or greater than will be developed at Niagara Falls in a million million years.

These are some of the facts brought out by President R. S. Woodward at the Carnegie Institute in his address on "The Earth" at the National Museum yesterday. It was the fifth popular lecture of a series being given for the people of Washington by the Washington Academy of Sciences.

CARRY \$50,000 LOOT IN AUTOS

Western Methods Improved
on by Highwaymen in New
York State Hold-up.

FANCY SILKS FAVORITE

Robbers Empty Many Freight Cars of
Riches, but Fight Shy of
Dynamite.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 15.—A dozen bandits held up a New York Central fast freight train at Sanborn, nine miles east of North Tonawanda, early today, stripped several cases of bolted silk valued at \$50,000, and sped away in automobile trucks upon which they had loaded their plunder. The bandits were armed with repeating rifles and automatic pistols and fired several shots at the crew. No one was injured.

A posse of detectives, mounted police, and patrolmen from this city, Niagara Falls, and North Tonawanda were at the scene shortly after the hold-up, but have made no arrests. When last seen the robbers were headed toward this city.

Engineer Makes Escape.

After forcing the engine crew to uncouple the locomotive and run it a short distance down the tracks, the engine men and the three other members of the train crew were lined up against a box car and placed under guard of a single bandit, while the others looted the merchandise cars.

Four five-ton automobile trucks were in waiting and were quickly loaded with the booty. Engineer Goss, of Syracuse, escaped the guard, and, running a fusillade of shots, reached his engine in safety. He made a record run into Suspension Bridge, eight miles away, and gave the alarm.

Automobiles in Readiness.

Following the escape of Engineer Goss with his locomotive, the robbers worked with great rapidity. Bolt after bolt of fine quality silk was tossed from the car doors and packed carefully in the motor trucks which stood on the Ward road with engines humming.

In all, the seals of fifteen cars were broken. The robbers passed quickly over some of the merchandise, selecting only that of known value. In addition to the silk, cases full for the manufacture of hats and large quantities of other valuable fabrics were carried away.

There was a car of dynamite in the train, but the robbers fought shy of it.

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SEVEN CHARGES DIE ON POINTS OF RUSS STEEL

Germans Suffer Heavily in
Bayonet Battles in
Carpathians.

OFFENSIVE IS SHATTERED

Czar's Advanced Trenches
Thrice Gained, Only to
Be Lost.

OPENS WAY TO NEW HEIGHTS

Austro-German Advance to East of
Uzsd Crushed, Too, Is
Petrograd Claim.

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, April 15.—The Austro-German offensive at Kozlowa, northeast of Uzsd Pass, has been completely smashed, the Russian war office announced today. In a seventeen-hour battle on Tuesday night and Wednesday the attacking Teutonic troops suffered terrible losses.

They charged the Russian positions seven times with the bayonet, only to be driven back each time, leaving large numbers of dead before the Russian lines. The night fighting was the fiercest that has marked the Carpathian campaign. Thrice the Austro-German forces penetrated the Russian advance trenches, only